AMUSEMENTS. AMUSEMENTS.

I YCEUM THEATER, INTH ST. AND 5TH AVENUE.
TO-DAY TWO PERFORMANCES.
MATINEE AND EVENING.
MRS. ROUSBY AS THE LADY ELIZABETH.
The great dramatic triumph of the season.
MS. ROUSBY'S LADY ELIZABETH.
THIS AFFERNOON AND EVENING
MSS. ROUSBY.
THE RENOWNED ENGLISH ACTRESS.
in her original character of
THE LADY ELIZABETH.
in Tom Taylor's grand Historical Five Act Play.
TWINT AXE AND GROWN: OR.
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Produced with new scenery, properties, costumes, appointments, a strong cast, including GEO, CLARKE.
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And MATINEE,
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TO-DAY,
In their new sketch,
KING CALICO'S
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AND COLOMB AT 29,
COLOMB AT 29,
COLOMB AT 29,
COLOMB AT 29,
AND OLYMPIC THEATRE, MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2. Gus Williams' comic character drama.
A DUTCHMAN ABROAD. NEW YORK STADT THEATRE, -45, 47 BOWERY. AD. NEUENDORFF, Director.

Star engagement of
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The tavorite of Germany in Opera Bouffe,
SATURDAY, JANUARY 16.
DER VERSCHWENDER,
Comedy in three acts, by kajimund,
LINA MAYR AS ROSA.

Ecz office open from 5% o'clock A. M. ROOTH'S THEATRE. BOOTH'S THEATRE. LITTLE EM'LY MATINEE TO-DAY. SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. GERMANIA THEATRE. FOURTEENTH STREET.

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 16.—MEIN LEOPOLD,

Councily in three acts, by L'Arronge.

Box office open daily from 8½ till 4 o'clock. ACADEMY OF MUSIC. BAL D'OPERA BOUFFE TUESDAY, JANUARY 19. under direct auspices of the

MES ROUSBY -ELIZABETH - MATINER TO-DAY,
THIS (-ATURDAY) APTERNOON, AT 1:30,
MES. ROUSBY in her original character of
LADY ELIZABETH. 514 BROADWAY.
Sole Proprietor.
MATINEE
Mr. Harry Nichmond,
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Miss St. John,
Mr. J. W. McAndrews,
Mr. Ben Dodge,
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a new ollo,
at the Matinee,
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at the Matinee,
as the Matinee,
Sensation Drama. WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager., Mr. LESTER WALLACK
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EVERY EVENING AND SATUKDAY MATINEE,
in a new and original Irish play, entitled
THE SHAUGHRAUN.
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HARRY BECKETT, Mr. EDWARD ARNOTE, Mr. J. R.
FOLK, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mr. LEONARD, Mr. EDWIN, Miss ADA DYAS, Miss JEFFERYS LEWIS, Mme.
PONITAL Miss IONE BURKE, Mrs. SEPTON and Miss
BLAISDELL, also in the cast.
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The Ceiestial phenomenon, Ling Look; the man serpent, Yamadiya, the master banjousts, Mesers, May and
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monkey drama, GUIDO'S PET, with other novelties. CLOBE THEATRE.

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AND MATINEE

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TO DAY WINNETTA MONTAGUE

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THE great

WATINEE

MATINEE

GEORGE ATKINS

NED FOX. The tavorites,
REYNOLDS BROS. MATINEE. JAS. N. KELLY.
Le Edeon Quartet. SMITH and WALDRON.
The beautiful Burlesque Extravaganza,
or, THE HORN OF A DILEMMA. oduction, 33 act Messtersinger von Nuernberg etct. 33 act Messtersinger von Nuernberg Finale, MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY IS, AT S, GRAND EVENING CONCERL.
Soloist. Mr. CONSTANTIN WEIKERT, Phanist, from Leppzig, his first appearance.
Admission tickets. 51; reserved seats. 50 cents extra, can now be had at the box office of Steinway Hall, at Nos. 50 and 114 Brogalway and at No. 33 Union square. cessees and Managers. JARRETT & PALMER CONJINUED SUCCESS!

The Herald says:—There are more parts in LITTLE Managers, and the New Cork stars. EM'LY well played than in any piece now on the New York stage."

An increasing attendance evidencing appreciation of the excellence of Haliday's admirable dramatic version of UHAIGLES DICKENS' charming story, "David Copperficid," and estitled LITTLE EM'LY!

in which the popular actor and author, Mr. GEORGE "AWGETT ROWE, gives his infinitable impersonation of the character of Wilkins Micawber, the deeply interesting piece will be continued through a third week.

EVERY Night and at this SATURDAY MATINEE.

"A" The magnificent scenery of the play is by Voegtlin and Marston, and includes "The Ark on the Sanda."

"The Saling of the Ship,"

SEATS SECURED ONE WEEK IN ADVAYCE. THIS AFTERNOON. DOOTH'S THEATER.—WANTED, FIFTY RESPECT-able BOYS, from 10 to 14 years of age, to act as pages in the grand Stakespearian pageant of 45 NS THE V. Apply on Monday morning, January 12, be-tween 10 and 11 o'deloc, at the sixth avenue entrance. Ask for Mr. Vincent, Stage Munager. SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
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LET THEM HAVE A GOOD LAUGH.
MONDAY BEST, the Postety Drama,
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Eighth street, between Second and Third avenues.
THIS GREAT FAMILY RE-ORT.
THIS AFTERNOON at 3. EVENING at 75 THREE ENTIRE OPERA BOUPFE COMPANIES, NEW FRENCH COMPANY,
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For particulars see Sunday's Herald.
Tickets (gentleman and lady).
Extra lady's ticket.
For saic at Lecker Bros., 33 Union square, box office Lyceum and Park theatres; Delmonico s, Fourteenii street. 14 Broadway and principa, hotels. ACADEMY OF MUNIC.

MONDAY, JANUARY 18, 1878.

GRAND ANUAL BENEFIT OF THE FRENCH BENEVOLERY SOCIETY.

JUST PETER OF SOCIETY.

OPERA BOUFFE, in three acts by J. Offenbach.

Mile. NARIK AIMER.

her first appearance in New York this season.

Mile. NARISIN, M. M. KOLLETZ, DUBOUCHAT.

During the performance Mile. AIMEE has most kindly volunteered to introduce two of her favorite songs, one in English and one in spanish.

Accorded Seats may be had at G. SCHIRMER'S, 701 Broadway. A SSOCIATION HALL, 3 P. M.—SEVENTH POPULAR concert. Reserved seats 50 cents. TONY PASTOR'S OPERA BOUSE, 101 BOWERY.
THE FEMALE MINSTRELS. THE THE FLANDE MINSURELS.
30 Young Beauting and Talented Ladies.
MISS JENSIE MORGAN,
MISS VIOLA CLIFTON,
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THE RICHMOND SISTERS,
THE PLANDE MINSURELS,
TO YOUR SISTERS,
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THIS AFFERNOWN, at 2, the only matines of Bazin's charming Opera Conique. LE OYAGE EN CHINE. Next week CHANGE OP PROGRAMME.
MONDAY, 16TH, TENDAY, 17TH, WEDNESDAY, 18TH,
LAST THREE NIGHTS LAST THREE NIGHTS

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THURSDAY, 21s4-Revival, for a few nights only, of Lecoq's everlastingly successful opera Bouffe.

LA FALLE DE MINE, ANGOT.

Debut in America of Mile. BERTHE GIRARDIN, from the Porte St. Martin, Paris, in the charming pile of Clairetto Mile. MINELLY as Mile. Lange.

In rehearsal, the sensation of European capitals.

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GRIPFIN AND RICE.
FRANK JOANS, THE MUSICAL MORE.
JULE KEEN, SALLIS ADAMS, PIRANK BELL,
JESSIE DANYERS HARRY HART, JOHN MANNING,
AND ALL THE METROPOLITAN FAVORITES.
GIRLS OF THE PERIOD AND BOYS OF THE DAY, THE GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME.

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Matines Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30. BARNUM'S LATEST AND GREATEST SUCCESS. THE HALF-PRICE SYSTEM THE REIGNING SENSA-GRAND ORCHESTRA ORCHESTRA AND FAMILY CIRCLE THRONGED DAY AND NIGHT. THE WONDERFUL MENAGERIE A MARVEL IN THE SIX HUNDRED BARE WILD BEASTS UPON EXHI-DEN OF PERFORMING LIONS, TIGERS, SERPENTS.
JAGUARS AND PUMAS. THRILLING PYRAMID ACT BY HIGHLY TRAINED GRAND EQUESTRIAN SPECTACLE, THE BEAUTI-ONE HUNDRED OF THE FINEST ENGLISH RACE HORSES EVER IMPORTED. ONE HUNDRED DARING NATIVE AND FOREIGN Doors open at 1 and 6:30. Exhibition at 2:30 and 8. HIPPODROME WILL SOON CLOSE TO PREPARE POR THE GREAT TRAVELLING CAMPAIGN. SEE ADVERTISEMENT OF SATURDAY NIGHTS Mrs. F. B. CONWAY'S B COOKLYN THEATRE.
THIS APTERNOON at 2, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. FLOREVENING, at 8 Boucleaut's Irish Drama,
THE COLLEEN BAWN,
and the amusing Farce.
YANKE, HOUSEKEEPER.
Mr. and Mrs. FLORENCE in both plays.
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Reserved Seats now ready at box office.

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ROBINSON HALL SIXTEENTH STREET.
Every evening at 8. Matines Saturday at 2,
in his highly successful Monologue,
in his highly successful Monologue,
Six Music. Ventrioquism and Characte Delineations.
NEW AND ATHRACTIVE PROGR. MME.

"Miss Mary May." "The Fascinating Pellow,"
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in which Mr. MAUCABE will PERSONATE TWO CHARACTERS AT ONCE MALE AND PEMALE).
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EDMUND KEAN and
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WOOD
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DOUBLE BILL.
CAPTAIN KYD. BROOKLYN ACADEMY.

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SOLDENE.

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SOLDENE. PANY! And only representation of the raigning Parislan sensa-tion. MADAME L'AFC-HDÜU Sears secured at the Brooklyn Academy and H4 Broadway. \*\*In order to give further IMPORTANT REHEARS-Als to "WOMEN OF THE DAT," the production of that comedy will be deferred until WEDNESDAY EVENING, and on MONDAY and TURSDAY EVENINGS will be revived in all 15 ORIGINAL PERFEC with Mr. CHABLES FIS ER, Mr. JAMES LEWIS, Mr. W. DAVIDGE, Mr. FRANK HARDENBERG, Mr. GRORGE PARKES, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLU, Miss FANNY DAVENPORT, Miss SARA JEWETT, and Miss ANNIE GRAHAM in the cast.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, WEST 22D STREET, between 6th and 7th ava., near Booth's Theatre. Every Evening at 8: Saturiay Matinee at 2. Norther Claage Of FROGRAMMS.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS STATEMENT MINSTRELS BRYANT'S MINSTRELS STATEMENT MINSTRELS BRYANT'S MINSTRELS CHOOLS BRYANT'S BRYANT'S MINSTRELS BRYANT E. LAMB'S PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN.
SATURDAY EVENING, January 16, Last Night of
Miss MadGIE MITCHELL.
Monday, January 18, Testimonial Benefit to E. LAMB. MUSIC FOR THE FIFTH AND LAST
GRAND GIFT CONCERT
to be given at Louisville, Ky.,
ON SATURDAY, FREEZARY 27, 1875,
FREE LIBRARY
OF KENTUCKY.

The Board of Managers of the Kentucky Free Library having received over the Managers of the Kentucky Free Library having received over the Managers of the Kentucky Free Library Bands, Orches Ras And VOCAL ORGANIZA throughout the United States to furnish Music for the final drawing as above, WILL MAKE THE AWARD KNOWN on Monday next, January 18, 1878. MR. GEORGE SWEET, THE POPULAR BARITONE, will sing the "Yeoman's Wedding Song," at the seventh popular concert. Association Hall, 3 r. M.

JEANIE JEWELL HOTCHRISS DRAMATIC RECITALS, STEINWAY HALL. KELLOGG ENGLISH OPERA. ACADEMY OF MUSIC. MONDAY. JANUAY 25-INAUGURAL.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, BROOKLYN.
GEORGIA MINSTRELS, CALLENDER'S,
GEORGIA MINSTRELS, 4 End Men' 20 Artistat
GEORGIA MINSTRELS, Afternoon and Evening.

EVENING TELEGRAM SPECIALS EVERY NIGHT WASHINGTON AND ALBANY ARE NOW THE GREAT FEATURE OF NEW YORK NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE. GRAND MASQUERADE AND MUSICAL DANSANTE of the Amphion Masquerade Club will take place at the Arryle Rooms, Sixth avenue and 'hirtieth street, on Monday night January 18, 1576. Tickets at box office on night of ball. FRED. DRAKESON, Secretary. ELOCUTIONARY AND DRAMATIC INSTRUCTION OF AN entirely new principle, insuring EASE AND GRACEFULNESS OF ACTION; applicable to the public the bar and the stage. Address BEATRICE, box 65 station D. A S-OCIATION HALL 3P. M.-FIRST APPEARANCE of Mile. Adelina Paragini.

THE BALL SEASON. MATINEE BALLS EVERY SATURDAY AT 4 AND SP. M., at Beethoven hall, 210 Fifth street, near Bowery. Bat checks, 50c. Ladies respectfully invited,

THE "WALLACE HOPS"-THIRTEENTH NIGHT, Second season. -Saturday, January 15, Tammany Building, East Fourteenth street, from '16 12 P. M. Geoffice R. Wallace & SON, in East Fourth street DANCING ACADEMIES.

A .- DODWORTH'S PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANG-red, open for the easier, corner of Twenty-sixta Morning and atternoon classes for larges and children. Evening classes for sentement. Send for a circular A. J. SAUSH'S DANCING ACADEMICS. -CLASSES at Masonic Hail, lik East Thirteenth street; Bravour Hail, lik East Pity-Journs street; East Saus at any hour. CHECULANS at private academy, 212 Last Envents street. A. CARTIER'S DANCING ACADEMY, PLINP ton's Building, Stuyvesant and Ninth streets.—Classes every Monday and Thursday afternoon and evening. Private lessons in glide walks a specialty. GET YOUR PRINTING FROM THE METROPOLL GRAN PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, 218 Broadway,

POST OFFICE NOTICE. POST OFFICE NOTICE THE MAILS FOR EUROPE for the week ending Saturday, January 16, 1875, will close at this office as follows. On Juscalay, at 6 and 115, A. M.; on Wednesday, at 6 A. M.; on Thursday, at 115, A. M., and on Saturday, at 9 and 115, A. M. J. A. J. A. M. Postmastar,

A LECTURE EVERY EVENING, AT 8 O'CLOUK, ON Nervous cebality and Special Diseases at Dr. RAHN'S Museum. Remember the address, 888 Broadway, near Fourth street. The largest and most magnificent museum in the world. Admission 5%. A. -LECTURE EVERY NIGHT, AT 5 O'CLOCK, ON chine." At the New York Museum of Anatomy, 615 Broadway, between Houston and discours streets.

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HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED. In this City and Brooklyn.

Wanted-A House, Healthy Localed, For a small lamily, immediate possession, between Fortueth and Sixtieth streets, and sixth and Ninth avenues; if unnished would buy furniture. Address box 4.466 Post office. WANTED-A ROOM, NOT LESS THAN 50X60 FEET, well lighted, with steam power, for light manufacturing purposes. located between Spring and Barclay and Bowery and Hudson streets, this city. Address RUFFLE, Heraid office.

EXCHANGE BURRAU-FOR PARTIES HAVING Furniture, Household Goods, Merchandiss, Personal Effects, &c. to exchange. Full narriculars on application at the NEWSPAPER READING ROOMS, No. 22 Union square.

BRAZIL.

The Argentine Rebellion Pacified and Political Revolutionist Agitation Subsiding.

A Priestly Exposition of the Church and State Conflict.

RIO JANEIRO, Dec. 16, 1874. As the Argentine rebellion has really collapsed, the Uruguayan one fizzled out and the Brazilian one in the North got into the spluttering condition of an expiring candle, the religious or ecclesiastical question here has again resumed prominence. The government continues its half and half measures, upon which all Brazilian states-men—out of office—look with disgust. Undeterred by the egregious fatture of its similar policy before, it blows hot and cold at once, prosecuting the governors of the bishoprics for not the interdicts, though their powers specially forbid them doing so, and at the same time negotiating with flis Holiness for peace. THE CHURCH IN BRAZIL

At this juncture it will not be uninteresting to know how a priest of high attainments and one keeping apart from bishop and government alike explains the purpose of the conflict now in prog-

explains the purpose of the conflict now in progress in Brazil. He says:—

The Brazilian Church is, with the exception of dogma, titles and ceremonies, different in almost every respect from the Roman Catholic Church in Great Britain and the United States. Influence on the nation, whether in morals, learning or the well-doing of the poor, is completely ignored by the clergy of Brazil. Though lew countries can boast of possessing such spiendid and truly charitable institutions as are the ornament of every Brazilian town, these are as to lounding, expenditure and operations, entirely independent of the clergy.

Brazinkii is al, those are as to intiming, expending ture and operations, entirely independent of the clergy.

This abstention of the Brazilian priests from an active life, their isolation from even each other and their bishops as well as from their flocks, is an anomaly which strikes travellers from abroad with wonder. It is really marvellous to see such large sums lavished by opplent associations on their patron saint's day at the same time that the parsh priest is looked down upon and merely hired for a lew milrels, and, at his own earnest solicitation, to perform, or, rather, mumble through unceremoniously, the magnificent Roman ritual, or to ascend and wningly month, by rote, Oriental dreams worded in the most extravagant and superlative language. This indifference and nullity arise in part from the existing organization of the Chuich and partly from the general weakness which pervades every Brazilfan institution.

The kings of Portugal and Spain, in former ages, obtained, because of their discoveries and exhibitations in the East and West and of their

Cabnet was (and is) Grand Masser of Brazilian Masonic lodges, he considered himself bound in duty to accept the challenge, to the great delight of the bishops.

These succeeded in their aim, and are now "martyrs" incarcerated in fortresses, with \$15 a day each for their prison rations. Both Emperor and Pope are thus forced to the discussion of the ecclesiastical power in Brazil. Meantime Freemasonry, then divided into two branches, took on life, coalesced, but, as a natural consequence, separated into two parties. One wishes to obtain the statu quo before the conflict, and, with this in view, re-elected visconnt Rio Branco Grand Master. The other advocates a complete separation of Church and State, and elevaied to its Grand Master Joaquin Saldanha Marinho, one of our best lawyers. This gentleman, now asmiliarly known as "Ganganiell," assumed the task, with the pecuniary and of his bretaren, of publishing twice a week long and vigorous articles against the union of Church and State.

These articles the bishops derive especial pleasure from perusing, aware that the government is extremely desirous of keeping the Church ainled to the imperial policy, for were the Church innependent it is feared that the throne would lose its pedestal, the siliar, or that the Church would become too bowerful and rule.

As Saldanha Marinho is the leader of the republican party many think he is taking advantage of this ecclesiastical contest to further the political aims of his partisans, and, whether this opinion be groundless or not, the mere suspicion is quite enough to frighten the imperial party. The consequence is that the government is now negotiating a new modus vicental. The probable result will be a concordat, the real object of our little Church fight. Meantime all discontented politicians are drifting to what is called the "Catholic party," and some persons lear that the members of this new party, having no poley, are unwittingly ading their loss to overthrow the political constitution of the question one way or snother w

IN THE NORTH.

The latest telegraphic news from the North shows that the disturbed districts of Pernambuco had returned to their normal condition of order. and that in Paranyba the revolutionists were dispersing as the troops approached, though some bands were continuing the work of destroying the county records, the tax documents and the metrical weights and measures. The larger part of rical weights and measures. The larger part of the bands in both provinces consisted of men from the cattle back country and were cad in skins. The rest were in most part forced by threats to join. As for political purpose, they seemed and seem to have none beyong protesting against the new law of conscription, not yet even promulgated, and the opinion gathers strength that the disturbance was iomented by the ecclesiastical party to bring pressure on the government, and it is said that the letters found in the Jesuit college at Pernamouro connect these foreign priests with it and prove that they are the real leaders of the ecclesiastical movement in Brazil, and as such are obeyed blindly by the bisnops and the uitramontane deputies.

are obeyed blindly by the bisnops and the ultramontane deputies.

COUNTRAFEIT BILLS FROM NEW YORK.

The country is being flooded with counterfeit
bills, chiefly of the Bank of Brazil, rough copies of
those furnished by the National Bank Note Company of New York. In a search made by the Rio
police sof twenty-five-dollar bills and 100 fitty-dollar bills were found in a loading nonse last week.

RAPID TRANSIT.

The Chairman of the Washington Heights Association on the Cost of Public Improvements.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-Having been a resident of Washington Heights for unwards of twenty years, and naving been in-terested in and a close observer of all the improvebriefly what I believe to be the views of the property owners and taxpayers of this portion of Manhattan Island on the question of boulevards, parks, public drives and rapid transit. The first and only thing we need at present is rapid transit. We want no more money spent for boulevards, parks or public drives until rapid transit is an accomplished fact, and we will give you our reasons why. Our boulevards, parks and public drives have cost

For Land. For Improvement.

\$3,643,000 \$5,120,000

5,883,000 \$1,141,000

371,000 \$1,141,000

432,367 725,594

984,554 738,633 The Boulevard F
Riverside Park Morningside Park Seventla avenue Sixth avenue St Meholas avenue Tenth avenue \$6,190,051 

Now add to this the cost of the Central Parkabout \$12,000,000-and we have the enormous sum of \$31,310,982 invested in Morningside, Riverside, between Fifty-ninth and 155th streets. Isn't that sum is nearly \$2,500,000 a year, to say nothing of the amount of money necessary to keep these drives and parks in repair. Take the Boulevard, for instance, from Fifty-ninth to 155th street. As it stands it will, sooner or later, ruin most of the property owners along its line, for they have been assessed and taxed beyond what most of them have been able to pay, and unless the Boulevard can be made of some use to the upper end of the island it will eventually sink a large proportion of the men who have been compelled to contribute largely toward its construction. As a public drive it will not amount to much for the next half century, unless there is some inducement offered to capitalists and property owners to build along its line. Rapid transit would at once offer inducements to invest in building. The Boulevard is about 104 feet wide between curb and curb, and a space of about twenty-two feet, running directly through the middle, has been set apart for ornamental purposes, leaving in the clear on either

mental purposes, leaving in the clear on either side about forty-one feet. Now, what objections can there be to using this twenty-two feet in the centre for the purpose of rapid transit? Commencing at Fitty-minth street and laying a double-track surface road to 155th street, and then building an elevated road immediately over the surface road, the space being twenty-two feet wide, there would be ample room on either side of the lamps for the surface track without disturbing them, the elevated road being built to such a height as not to interfere with the lamps. Taking away the telegraph poles, the telegraph wires could be hung from the tops of posts of the elevated road.

Mayor Wickmam has said in his message that "the question of speedy communication between the extremes of the city is forcing itself upon public attenuon. The schemes are many which have been suggested to accomplish this purpose, but the results have not been satisfactory. Charters have been granted by the Legislature conferring valuable francaises, but for these no advantage to the citzens generally has resulted." And why the Gilbert Elevated Railroad Company obtained a charter, out it is evident that this road will cost so much for its construction for so great a distance that capitalists are doublind on its being able to pay when completed. The Greenwich Street Elevated Railroad is considered objectionable by property owners generally. Now, it the Gilbert Company or the Greenwich Street Company or the Legislature ther and operations, entirely independent of the clarger. Street Stream of the property owners are considered objectionable by property owners generally the their points are even ean other bisnops as well as from their flocks, is an anomaly which astrace from their parts priced to the flocks of their parts of the flocks of their priced on the wind of the flocks of their priced of the flocks of their priced on the winder of the flocks of their priced of the flocks of their priced on the winder of the flocks of their priced on the winder of the flocks of the flocks of their priced on the winder of the flocks of the flocks of their priced on the winder of the flocks of the flocks of their priced on the shops and their bashops and the contract of the shops.

The kings of Portugal and Spain, in former ages, obtained, because of their discoveries and explorations in the East and West and of their strength of the flocks of the

estate owners of the north end of the island; out been a half dozen buildings erected from Fittyninth to 155th street west of Eighth avenue since the Boulevard was completed or within the last five jears.

The only thing that will stimulate building and bring up the price of real estate, west of Eighth avenue and slong the line of the Boulevard north to Kingsbridge is rapid transit, and the only leashble route is the Boulevard. Some may object and say that an elevated road would righten horses, but that could be avoided by a construction of fret work. There is out one other obstace in the way—the Trinity Cemetery Bridge crossing the Boulevard near 155th street. But the grade from 150th to 155th street could be changed so as to permit the cars to ran under the bridge, or the road could be depressed for that short distance after the style of the Fourth Avenue Railroad, Others might object and say that it would be a deriment to the Boulevard; on the other hand twould be an ornament, and could be so built as to attract traveling instead of repelling it. That it would he an ornament, and could be so built as to attract traveling instead of repelling it. That it would he had been the style of the fourth avenue and north of Fitty-inth Street, and encourage building to an extent that has never been known at the upper end of the island is beyond a doubt. The city will never realize any increase in valuations of real estate, which is already too high, until communication from the upper end of the city is more convenient and expeditious, and there is no use of that Boulevard ijning as it does, a deadweight upon the property owners of the city, when it can be used for rapid transit, affording them relied by enhancing the value of their property fity per cent and thereby returning to the city an increased revenue.

LAWSON N. FULLER, Chairman Committee Rapid Transit Washington Heights, Dec. 7, 1874.

eriments to the honeward; on the other hand if would immediately enhance the value of the entire property sping west of Eighta, avenue and true property sping west of Eighta, avenue and true property sping west of Eighta avenue and true property sping west sping and true property sping and true property sping and true property sping and true property sping sping and true property sping and true pr

The consequence has been that East Mount Vernon has become the largest and wealthlest village in Westchester county and West Mount Vernon has remained about the same it was takely years since, although both places are the same distance from Forty-second street. The commutation on the New Haven road would be still less were it not for the exorbitant tax or royalty paid to the Hartem road for running upon their track as far as the junction. The mean accommodation, high fare and slow time of the Hartem have been the cause of the lower part of Westchester county not being built up and improved as Jersey and Connecticut have been. The Hartem road has been run solely for the benefit of the Commodore, without the least regard for the interest of the city or Westchester county or the convenience of the people. The Legislature within the last five years have given to the Commodore one-half of Ninth avenue, for two blocks, to erect his depot upon; six blocks to fix up and lay his rails upon; the balance of the avenue, to fiarlem River, to use as he thinks most advantageous to his interest, without any regard whatever to the damage and injury sustained by the property owners—a iranchise to-day that could not be purchaseed for \$15,000,000; and, not satisfied with that, he induced the Legislature to pass a law compelling the city to pay one-half of the expense of building his roads—about \$5,000,000—without giving one dollar of consideration therefer. You cannot find in the history of this State or in any of the States of this Union so grow and flagrant an outrage upon the right and property of the citizess as has been consummated by the ali-powerful influence of the Commodore and his road. Would any honest Legislature require him to reduce his fare from the City Hall to Harlem have been required to do? Why give him such a monopoly and allow him to hold the only approach to the city irom the East, and to permit him to extort from every person that travels over the Harlem Road, from the river to city fail to him proved and po

the bonds of the city and county, and the for the benefit of the people.

The large number of mechanics now out of work could be employed on this work this winter. They must be led. How much better it would be to furnish employment for the laborer than to provide soup noues. By so doing you would save numbers from being demoralized and prevent much crime and suffering.

H. C. SNEBLY.

THE ICEMEN'S STRIKE.

STRIKE OF FIVE THOUSAND MEN AND BOYS ON THE HUDSON RIVER-SPOILING OF A FINE TOP CHOP THREATENED

COXSACKIR, Jan. 14, 1875. The strike of the icemen on the Hudson is grad. ually assuming for midable dimensions. It commenced with the men employed by the Knickerbocker Company. That company own the follow-ing houses on the Hudson, and employ the number

Pluce.
Barren Island
Hamburg.
Athens
Coxsackie
New Baltimore
Little Flatbush
Catskill
Eavesport.
Turkey Point
Barrytown Esopus, Staatsburg Poughkeepsie Mariborough Rockland Lake 708,000

aspect, as rum is being brought into the question. Large banners are hung in iront of saloons, with incendary inscriptions upon them. One inscription reads as follows:—"Baltimore is on a strike for \$1 75 and \$2 per day, and wants Coxsackie to stand by her." That was telegraphed from New scription reads, "The first man who goes to work for \$1 25 or \$1 50 will get his neck broke."

Yesterday a man named Bennett, a countryman, went to work for the Knickerbocker Company, colored man named George Taylor, whom, it is alleged, was set up by white men, knocked him down. There was also a knockdown or two this morning, but beyond that up to dark to-night no discurdance of a serious nature has occurred. Yesterday about one thousand men were at work on all the houses here. Last night, when the paymaster came around with the enecks or texe's, paying each man only \$1 25 for his dav's work, all passed quietly off the ice. This morning the bosses endeavered to get them to work for \$1 50 per day, but they remsed, naving neid a meeting in Case's Hail and resolving to work for not less than \$1 75 out of the house and \$2 in. The ice is the finest ever housed in tails vicinity, being twelve inches thick—pure water ice.

At Catskill the Knickerbocker Company have two houses which employ 400 men. These men held a meeting in the Opera House last night, and resolved to demand \$1 75 per day out of the house and \$2 per day in. alleged, was set up by white men, knocked him

held a meeting in the Opera House last night, and resolved to demand \$1 75 per day out of the house and \$2 per day in.

At West Camp the Consumers' Company have a 70,000 ton house and employ 300 men, and the Kuickerbocker Company when word was sent back for the men to finish their day's work and the company would see what could be done for them to-morrow. Altogether there are five houses at West Camp, and all work will be closed there today.

At Barrytown the Mutual Benefit Company have 226 men at work and they are paying them \$1.50 per day, and at that rate are getting more men than they want. Just north the Newark Company have 200 men at work and they are paying \$1.50 per day siso.

At Rhinebeck the Knickerbocker Company's men all struck to-day for \$1.75 and \$2. It is said men reached there from other points and drove them off.

At Port Ewen 200 men are at work, but they do not yet know what pay they will get.

At Staatsburg the Mutual Company have seventy-five men at work, but none of them yet know what pay they are to get. The company seem to be awaiting the action of the Knickerbocker Company relative to the strike. No men are yet working at Poughkeepsie, the ice there not being thick in at Poughkeepsie, the ice there not being thick

pany relative to the strike. No men are yet working at Poughkeepsie, the ice there not being thick

## TURKEY.

The Pinancial and Economical Position of the Empire.

AN AMERICAN SWINDLER SENTENCED.

Attack on the American Mission in Latakia.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 16, 1674.
In the way of actualities there is nothing this week worthy of record. The minds of thinking men in the Cabinet and out of it are bent upon Grand Vizier has taken be has at least secured the fret and worry of duns, and the last grea loan has sufficiently oiled the wheels of the gov ernment machine to enable it to go on smoothly for some time to come. A series of articles has lately been published in the leading paper of this city giving a vivid picture of the actual financial and economical position of the country and the complications that may arise from it in the future, In the absence of more stirring news it may not, perhaps, prove wholly uninteresting to your readers to have a few extracts from these articles.

In the absence of more stirring news it may not, perhaps, prove wholly uninteresting to your readers to have a few extracts from these articles.

WHAT THE PRESS SAYS.

The public debt of Turkey, held chiefly, as it as abroad, has produced a vory singular condition of affairs. The interest on the debt amounts, in round numbers, to afficen millions. We have not statistics to ascertain how much of this interest is paid in the country, but let us take the large overestimate of five millions. That leaves ten millions of gold to be sent abroad every year. The loreign trace of the country shows an excess of imports over the exports; but, to simplify our statement of the case, let it be assumed that the exports belance the imports. Then there is ten millions to be sent every year out of the country of circulating medium and brought about a monetary and commercial collapse long ago? The answer is, because there has been a new loan almost every year. Supposing, then, the government to succeed, with the assistance of the Bank, in balancing its income and expenditure so as to obviate the necessity of intriber loans, what would the situation be? Why, in two years the country would be drained of specie, and there would be a monetary crisis which would bring trade to a complete deadlock. Thus the situation may be summarized, as follows:—If the government continue to make loans in Europe the government will become bankrupt. If the government will become bankrupt. This is the dilemma with which Turkish statesmen have to deal. They must cease making loans in order to save the government from bankruptcy, and they must evise of the public debt, so as to outloss it be prepared to face the difficulty of assistance of the country will become bankrupt. This is the dilemma with which Turkish statam to be compensated it in government from bankrupt, which has to be done. In the government from bankrupt, how is the examistion which it threatens to be counteracted? It will sumee today to state in general terms where the readjustment of tax Of course, in a country like this, it is impossible

for a muzzled press to speak out plainly and expose the suicidal policy adopted by the Turks as regards the development of national industries. But well would it be for the country if its rulers could divest their minds of their own sufficiency and allow themselves to profit by the advice and experience of the "strangers within their gates." Of themselves they will do nothing, and let a for eigner but propose to open a mine or construct a railway, which, without a farthing of expense on its part, would bring in revenue to the State, and immediately the cry is raised, "Here is a stranger, a Graour, who wants to make money out of the country of the true believers. Put every obstacle in his way; don't do it openly, or we may have some of the embassies down on us. Let him suppose that we are anxious to facilitate his scheme; but, all the same, let him not touch the concession." Indolence and jealousy are truly the besetting sins of the Turk. Asia Minor might be the granary of Turkey, as it is the treasure house of her miners wealth, but the door is securely locked, and the stupid old Turkish porter sits cross-legged without and smokes his chibouk. AN AMERICAN SWINDLER SENTENCED.

The Turkish courts have passed sentence on Thomas Howe, the American swindler, who attempted to defraud the Imperial Ottoman Bank of £1,400, as already related. He has been condemned to three years' imprisonment, the severest penalty prescribed by Turkish law in cases where the pris-oner has made juil confession of his guilt. The other three American forgers-Hulbut, Beecher and Maguire-sent up from Smyrna, are still in the British Consular prison of this place.

THE AMERICAN MISSIONS' PROPERTY.

The accounts first received of the outrage committed by Turkish military on the American property near Latakia are, it would appear, in nowise exaggerated. Depositions taken on oath by the United States Vice Consul of Latakia describe the conduct of the Turks as having been most brutal and unwarrantable. The premises of the American missionaries were violently invaded, houses pundered, books torn to pieces, women (native converts) insuited, and many of the necessaries of life—wheat, oil, &c.—wantonly destroyed. The Grand Vizier has hastened to disavow all knowledge of the affair and to throw the blame on his Provincial Governor; but it cannot be supposed that his subalterns would have dared to take upon themselves the responsibility of such an unwarrantable act if they had not felt pretty sure of being secretly commended in high quarters. There is no doubt that from the first the policy of husseln Arni has been 'Turkey for the Tarks," and for them alone, and that he would gladly climinate from the Ottoman realm the Caristian and foreign element, with their embassles, their grievances, their unsoncited advice and their innumerable schemes for the regeneration of Turkey. can missionaries were violently invaded, houses

THE AMERICAN PROPERTY-IMPORTANT QUES TIONS INVOLVED.

[Latakia (Dec. 10) correspondence of Galignani's Messenger.] I have received a large number of documents relating to the conduct of the Turkish military authorities at B'haura, near this town. Most of the statements in the documents were taken on oath by the American Vice Consul of Latakia in presence of the dragoman of the English Cor sulate. The statements of Nusairiyeh sheikhs and Christian converts all agree as to the violence of Christian converts all agree as to the violence of the soldiegs, in breaking doors of American houses, plundering houses, insulting women, tearing books and wantonly destroying wheat and oil and other necessaries of life. Two questions of importance have been raised by these proceedings. I. Hiegal violation of American gomeile. When the commander of the soldiers, all of whom had scaled the wais of the American premises, asked the principal of the Brhaura school for the key to enter some of the Americans' rooms he was tood he must get permission from the proprietors. The commander said he had a key, and proceeded with the assistance of the soldiers and bruke down the door. This question must now be settled. It is likely enough that the soldiers executed their orders roughly, but an uncertainding must be arrived at which shall make the repetition of such orders impossible. It he second question—namely, the liegal seizure and forcible chlistment of the Nusariyeh converts—have been so often pointed out by your correspondent, and always in the interest of Turkey, that they need not be repeated. There are rwelve male Nusariyen converts, and eight of these are now claimed for military service, while the proportion of the naconverted Nusariyehs intole to conservation is one in 140. This is not a question for Governors of Provinces or Consuls, but one of grave import for the highest authorities in the Ottomas Empire and in Europe, and it is to be hoped that the triends of Turkey will carnestly demonstrate this retrograde poner must inevitably lead. the soldiers, in breaking doors of American